

Body covered, when alive, with a white mealy substance. Lantern not luminous by day or night. Remains in a torpid state during the heat of the day, and becomes more active in the evening.

Forest of Borneo near Tampasook.

4. SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF CRUSTACEA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

Family PARTHENOPIDÆ.

CRYPTOPODIA DORSALIS, White and Adams, n.s.

Carapace narrower and wider than the same part in the *Cryptopodia fornicata*, the greater part of the back covered with slight pustules; on the posterior part of the carapace are two deep grooves placed longitudinally and slightly bent, so as to have a lyre-shaped form; posterior edge of the carapace with coarser and rounder crenations than in *C. fornicata*; the ridges on the chelæ with blunter tubercles.

This distinct and beautiful species of a singular genus was found by Mr. Adams in the Sooloo Sea, where the bottom was stony.

When alive, it is of a dirty flesh-colour, with brown markings and minute black specks; on each chela there is an orange linear spot: under surface of a dead white, on the breast reddish.

Mr. Adams informs me that the species of this genus resemble those of *Calappa* in their habit of simulating death when disturbed, folding the chelæ close to the front of the carapace and concealing their legs under the dilated sides of the carapace. They are always found in deep water, while the *Calappidæ* are found on sandy flats, sometimes buried under the sand.

Family OCYPODIDÆ.

GELASIMUS CRASSIPES, White, Cat. Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 36.

Carapace very much arched, suddenly narrowed behind; four hind pair of legs thicker and stronger than in other species; front with a lobe, without narrow stalk.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands (Siquejor). From Mr. Cuming's collection.

GELASIMUS BELLATOR, White, l. c.

Carapace with the fore-part just behind the insertion of eye-peduncles sinuated, the front slightly dilated into a rounded lobe. Larger hand with the fingers very long, the moveable with the sides nearly parallel, two or three larger tubercles on the edge near the base; fixed finger margined on the under side; the cutting edge with a very wide shallow tubercular sinus at base; at the end of sinus beyond the middle a strong wide tooth, which gradually slopes down to the end, which curves up.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

GELASIMUS CULTRIMANUS, White, l. c. p. 35.

Front between the eyes with a small dilated rounded lobe. Edge

of lower orbit very distinctly crenated; carapace with the upper surface smooth; the lateral edges rounded, without any sharp keel from the outer orbital angle. Larger hand with the fingers wide, both at the end slightly curved outwards, the lower finger with a very wide sinus in the middle; near the end a wide lobe serrato-crenated on the edge; moveable finger with the lower edge nearly quite straight.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

GELASIMUS PORCELLANUS, White, l. c. p. 36.

Eye-pedicels very long; the frontal portion of carapace not narrowed at base; the hind part of carapace much longer than the side. Lower finger thickened at the end, the inner margins of both fingers with four larger tubercles amongst the small crenules.

*Hab.* Borneo. Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Family MAIADÆ.

TYCHE, Bell.

TYCHE EMARGINATA, White, l. c. p. 10.

Carapace with the dilated part behind, deeply notched in the middle; the tubercles on the sides of the depressed part with hairs.

The genus *Tyche* was established by Professor Bell in the Zoological Transactions for a species from Panama, which he has described and figured under the name of *T. lamellifrons*. The specimen from which the above brief description is taken is very much mutilated, but is clearly distinct from Mr. Bell's.

*Hab.* West Indies. British Museum.

Family THELPHUSIDÆ.

VALDIVIA, n. g.

Outer jaw-feet with second joint wider than long; third joint longer than wide, slightly notched at the end. Carapace depressed, rather more rounded in the outline than in *Thelphusa*; the latero-anterior edge with four sharp teeth directed forwards; legs very long, last joint very long, smooth.

This genus is closely allied to *Trichodactylus*.

VALDIVIA SERRATA, White, l. c. p. 31.

Front quite straight; a strong distinct keel from last tooth on side of carapace to hind part; the whole upper surface of carapace and legs is covered with a brownish epidermis.

*Hab.* —? British Museum.

Family GRAPSIDÆ.

UTICA, White, n. g.

Carapace somewhat eight-angled, tabular, the latero-anterior margin with three teeth; the latero-posterior part of the carapace ob-

lique; carapace behind very straight; behind the middle there is a very strong transverse ridge. Outer jaw-feet with the third joint on the outside straight, not dilated. Fore-legs small; hind-legs very long; tarsus not particularly dilated, somewhat elongated, fringed with hairs, as is the preceding joint.

This genus, which is shortly characterized above, belongs to the family *Grapsidæ*, being nearly allied to *Trichopus*, De Haan, which is synonymous with *Varuna*, M. Edwards.

UTICA GRACILIPES, White, l. c. p. 43.

Front wide, fore-edge very straight; behind it, and extending to the middle of the carapace, there is a considerable, wide, somewhat three-sided elevation, separated from the transverse ridge by a deep lunated depression, from the ends of which a slight impressed line proceeds to the side of the ridge where it deepens; legs very slender and fringed with hair.

This species is a native of the Philippine Islands, from which it was first brought by Mr. Cuming. He found it in a freshwater rivulet among the mountains of the island of Negros. Mr. Adams found it also in the island of Mindanao, and from his journal has given me the following description, taken from the crustacean when alive:—

“Carapace dark liver-colour; legs reddish brown; under surface dark brown, on the legs with a lighter tinge; abdomen also of a lighter colour, with a yellowish line down the middle. ♀. Frequents the deep, still, muddy freshwater rivers of the island of Mindanao, hiding under weeds and rotten wood. When caught this singular crustacean feigns death, contracting its limbs and rendering them rigid, as if it were in a catalepsy.”

5. DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL NEW SPECIES OF SPONDYLUS. BY G. B. SOWERBY, JUN.

SPONDYLUS UNICOLOR. *Spond. testá solidá, obliquè ovali, rubro-violascente; costis 6 principalibus, squamis crassis, arcuatis; subtùs concavis, paululùm palmatis, propè marginem numerosis; costis interstitialibus spinis crassis, brevibus, arcuatis ornatis; inter costas sulcis nonnullis.*

*Hab.* —? Mus. M. Grüner; G. B. Sowerby.

34. SPONDYLUS CUMINGII. *Spond. testá liberá, regulari, subrotundatá, subdepressá; areá cardinali parvâ; costis principalibus 6 elevatis, levibus, squamis subelongatis, levibus, arcuatis, palmatis, ad latera palmarum undulatim fimbriatis; interstitiis imbricatim striatis; colore fusco rubescente.*

A free-growing species, with short cardinal area, in some degree resembling *S. regius* and *S. imperialis*, but most remarkable for the beautiful manner in which the arched palmated scales are frilled and fluted at the sides.

*Hab.* —? Mus. H. Cuming.